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SOLDIERS.

Thirty-five hundred troops will mean a great deal to Corpus Christi in a commercial and social way, and it will also mean a great deal to the soldiers, offering them, as it does, a chance for recreation and all the advantages of city life, heretofore lacking. At best, the soldier's task is monotonous in time of peace, for it is made up chiefly of routine, and is only relieved by favorable environment.

More and more the fact is borne home that the present concentration has for its object something beside watching Mexico. War in Europe has taught the United States its first lesson in insecurity, and has aroused the spirit of preparation and illustrated the need for an army, and the only way to secure an army is to train it. As things have stood, State troops—with certain notable exceptions—have been looked upon with disfavor, not because of their dearth of material, but because of their lack of practical schooling in the science of war. Now, when Mexico is quieter than at any time since Madero raised his standard of revolt, additional men are being rushed to the Rio Grande, and it looks as if President Wilson has in mind a great military training camp, or a series of such camps, hoping to establish a nucleus for the plan of army enlargement recently ratified by Congress. For this reason, the life of the present order of mobilization is difficult to determine; there is good reason to believe that it may cover a period of months.

Corpus Christi offers many inducements to troops. It is located on four railroads, has an equable climate, is healthful, has hotels unsurpassed in Texas, is within striking distance of the border, has its bay to offer as an unfailing source of recreation, and, above all else, is a city of sufficient size to hold the interest of the men. The camp site decided on is perfectly drained and will be supplied with an abundance of good water. It is near a streetcar line and was removed from dwellings and places of business. An officer who looked over the ground yesterday, said that he hoped to see it the model camp of Texas, owing to its unusually favorable topography, and we hope that he has not missed the mark.

Things are not always in keeping; this is all.

The strike hasn't struck. If it does, we'll be stricken.

If you don't believe the truth hurts, ask the photographer.

Don't fret over September being a humid month. Suppose you were an oyster!

Roosevelt is speaking for Hughes. Poor fellow! We mean Hughes. So many things are happening to him.

Still, if we weren't engaged in newspaper work, we might open up a hamburger stand on South Bluff and get rich.

When Texas troops heard that they were coming to Corpus Christi, they yelled with glee. That's nothing. We yelled too.

Prof. H. E. Jordan, "Much confusion is removed by McClung's demonstration that the result of the second spermatocyte division is neither equatorial nor reductional." How simple, and we hadn't even thought of it!

Austin American, "Joy theater opens, promising new costumes." The name of the theater would indicate sartorial abbreviations, so to speak.

If the strike must come, we hope it will tie up a carload of champagne in the local yards. Then, in case of a riot, we'll do our level best to protect the property.

It is rumored that T. R. is going to Africa for another big hunt after the November elections. We suppose he thinks if he goes to Africa that Hughes will make a second Taft.

Lillian Russell says girls are just as natural in leap year as they are in any other year. No doubt of it. Between whalebone, rouge, pads and ready-made curles, it is easy for girls to be natural in any sort of weather, any sort of year.

Texas Press

Our Judicial System at Fault.

Editor Bent, former attorney of state,

one of the early great lawyers and

most eminent men of the nation, when

as president of the American Bar Association, he delivered his annual address

under a wonderful sky for judicial re-

form by a simple statement of fact.

He said:

"There is great economic waste in the administration of the law, viewed from the standpoint of the nation and of the states. There is unnecessary expenditure of wealth and of effort in working power in the performance of this particular function of organized society. We spend vast sums in isolating and maintaining worthless and futile offices and in having judges sit in裁决 cases, mostly about two or three hours, and all the great army of men whose services is necessary for the maintenance of justice, and the product is dispropotional to the plant and the working force. There is no incentive in the world in which the doing of justice is concerned by such heavy overhead expenses as which are spent in maintaining for a small sum of money the rights of citizens. The idea of justice, the half-educated masses, and the necessities of procedure are屏弃ed in mere waste of time on the part of our judges and jury panels and parties."

Mr. Bent was and speaking on the subject of judicial reform. He was heading up in entering his protest against the ever increasing number of lawsuits in the country and the waste which admission to the bar is caused and recommending a bar standard. By implication he showed that much of the administration and delay in the conduct of the courts is caused by a multiplicity of lawyers and suggested that the surplus lawyers, instead of farms. But his statement as to the great "overhanded chasm" will stand as a ringing indictment against the present system of judicial procedure.

Many suggestions have been made—many plans offered, many proposed—many outlined, all tending to judicial reform, but this is the first time noted when direct attention has been called to the inadequacy of the administration of justice, so large an expenditure as to not only invovle, but to reason of its very great array of officers, employees and bantamists. It becomes self evident and almost impossible of disbelieve. It is admitted that strenuous efforts and methods are necessary to bring about that judicial reform so long demanded and which may be accomplished if government is longer in maintain and Mr. Bent certainly has shown the way, or at least pointed out one of the several directions to the present system.—Austin American.

Mr. Golquitt's Explanation.
Golquitt has brought his sentiments in a fine form and has analyzed with meticulous precision the causes in the recent final run-off senatorial primary that operated for his defeat. There is little danger but that his word will be taken for it when he says, if a Dallas interview is quoted accurately:

I made the fight against the greatest odds any man ever faced in a political contest in Texas. These odds, according to him, were the facts that both the Republicans and Democrats were against him; that both the prohibition and anti-prohibition leaders were against him; that the national administration was against him; that the city vote was almost solidly against him; that his friends though local were weak financially and intellectually and that those of the farmers whom he might have persuaded to vote for him and his friends had the means to get the entire poll away from him.

When he was in the Kansas capital he inaugurated the first "water banquet" with the result that liquor has been under radio in the Kansas state house ever since.

He was called a traitor when he deserted the Republican party and became a candidate for president on the prohibition ticket in 1912. During his campaign he was burned or hung up more than 50 times. He was beaten and shot at, and almost. Many republicans attributed the defeat of James G. Blaine for president to Mr. John's entrance into the race.

In 1912, notwithstanding his advanced age, he stamped Kansas for woman suffrage, declaring that when women got the vote they would have prohibition.

In 1914 he was campaigned for in the cause of prohibition, estimating that up to that time he had addressed 250,000 miles and delivered 4,500 speeches in behalf of the prohibition cause.

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